Delaware Nutrient Management Program

DELAWARE CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD

MANURE INCORPORATION AND INJECTION

(Reported by Acres)

DEFINITION

Process for minimizing nitrogen volatilization (loss of N as ammonia gas) from applications of manure.

PURPOSES

This practice may be applied for one or more of the following purposes:

- 1. Predict plant-available nitrogen.
- 2. Reduce nitrogen loss by preventing ammonia volatilization.
- 3. Increase amount of ammonium-N available to plants from manure sources
- 4. Reduce runoff of surface applied manures.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice applies where:

• Animal manures are applied to land in accordance to a nutrient management plan.

CONSIDERATIONS

This practice is designed to reduce volatile losses of nitrogen from land-applied manure and

prevent over-land losses of phosphorus to surface waters. The same principles are useful for reducing volatile losses of nitrogen from surface application of some fertilizers such as urea.

CRITERIA

Manure injection should be accomplished with a litter subsurfer or liquid knifing. Injection into well-established pasture is not encouraged.

To reduce nitrogen losses and maximize nitrogen availability for crop, manure should be incorporated within 24 hours of application and no later than 72 hours after application.

Manure should be incorporated with the minimum disturbance necessary to achieve mixing to maximize benefits to nutrient retention while not increasing risk of erosion or runoff.

REFERENCES

Information regarding the incorporation of manure and its potential impact on nitrogen availability to plants can be viewed online at: http://www.mawaterquality.org/capacity_building/mid-

atlantic%20nutrient%20management%20handbook/chapter9.pdf

Effectiveness values for this practice are available at: http://www.chesapeakebay.net/channel_files/246
33/phase 6 mii ep draft report w comments 1
21416.pdf

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